FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly in two sections—Section I
Vol. XVII, No. 864 May 16-22, 1957

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF THE MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE FLORIDA

## Week in Headlines

**International**

USSR asked for separate disarmament talks with France, U.S., Soviet leaders pressed for disarmament agreement.

Mollet regime fell in France.

Zoli headed new Italian Cabt.

UN Security Council took no action on French opposition to Egypt's terms for running Suez Canal.

Army rule installed in Haiti.

**United States**

Eisenhower made new appeals to public, Congress for approval of foreign aid budget.

Beck ousted as AFL-CIO vice pres. over use of union funds.

# WORLD AFFAIRS

## DISARMAMENT

**USSR Asks French Talks.** Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, in a note to French Premier Guy Mollet, proposed May 20 that France & the USSR, as past victims "of aggressive German militarism" & powers "particularly interested" in European security, begin bilateral disarmament talks in a step toward a world arms pact. The Bulganin note, similar to an Apr. 20 Bulganin message to British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan, noted that Soviet leaders were "concerned" at France's willingness "to make her territory available for the stationing of American atomic bases" as a part of NATO "measures to prepare for war." [See pp. 139D1, 130E1, 123D2-A3]

Bulganin cited the Soviet "conviction that the formation of 'Euratom' & the 'Common Market,' as well as the direct military preparations of NATO . . . are intended further to accentuate the existing split of Europe into military alignments." He warned that application of the Euratom treaty would enable West German leaders "to equip their army with atomic weapons" & recreate "the situation existing in the years preceding" World War II. He warned that atomic, hydrogen & "rocket weapons" were capable "of sowing death & devastation" over "entire countries."

The Bulganin note, considered markedly less threatening than recent Soviet notes to other NATO members, renewed Soviet proposals for: (a) "conclusion of a nonaggression pact" between the NATO & Warsaw Pact nations; (b) simultaneous reduction of U.S., British & French forces in NATO countries and Soviet forces in Warsaw Pact nations; (c) creation of "a zone of limitation & inspection of armaments" through central Europe, including both East & West Germany; (d) general conventional disarmament; (e) immediate prohibition of nuclear weapons, their production, stockpiling & use. [See p. 153C-D3]

**Gromyko on 'Open Sky.'** Interviewed by Western newsmen at a Norwegian Embassy reception in Moscow May 17, Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko indicated that the USSR would insist that any aerial disarmament inspection plan cover equal areas of the U.S. & USSR. Gromyko said that the USSR could "never agree to a proportional arrangement" based on inspection of ½ of the U.S. & "½ of the territorially much larger USSR." After rejecting inspection of equal percentages of U.S. & Soviet land areas, Gromyko added: "Next you'll be offering us all of Luxembourg for all of Russia." [See pp. 153G2-E3, 138D3-139B1]

**'Ike' Backs Arms Talks.** Pres. Eisenhower rejected May 22 any "recalcitrant" or "picayunish" attitude toward current efforts to reach a disarmament agreement with the USSR. He urged at his news conference that the U.S. retain "an open mind & make it possible for others, if they are reasonable, logical men, to meet us half way so we can make these agreements." He conceded that, when dealing with a Govt. "which has a history of breaking of treaties," "we have to be especially careful of the inspection systems," but he pledged to "keep exploring" "every facet" of current arms plans. "It just has to be done in the interest of" the U.S., he declared. [See p. 147F3]

The President expressed doubt that the U.S. could accept aerial disarmament inspection "on a mile-for-mile basis," as suggested by Soviet Forgn. Min. Gromyko. He said that while he thought "it would be futile to hope for a complete or a final drastic agreement," a "gradual" disarmament plan "will give us each a chance to test the good faith" of the other & "the efficiency of inspectional systems." He asserted that progress on even "partial disarmament" would lead to a "reduction in world tensions."

(Washington sources were said May 18-20 to be increasingly skeptical of intentions behind the Apr. 30 Soviet aerial inspection proposals. Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chrmn., warned in Washington May 19 that "we cannot trust the Russians on this or anything." Radford, who returned May 19 from a 24-day tour of Latin America, declared that "the Communists have broken their word with every country with which they ever had an agreement.") [See pp. 148B1, 115A3]

**London Talks.** The 5-nation UN Disarmament Subcom. recessed its talks in London May 16 to permit delegates to report to their Govts. Harold E. Stassen, chief U.S. delegate & Pres. Eisenhower's Special Asst. on Disarmament, returned to Washington May 17, reportedly to press for a formal U.S. offer to counter the Apr. 30 Soviet "open sky" proposals. Stassen told newsmen May 17 that the London talks had moved "closer to agreement on a first step, a small cut in armaments." [See pp. 148C1, 130B2]

Stassen, who conferred May 17 with State Secy. John Foster Dulles, Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson and Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Comm., had proposed May 9 that the UN committee establish a preparatory commission to begin study of administrative & technical aspects of disarmament. The Canadian Govt. announced May 15 its support for U.S. views on testing any "open sky" inspection plan in a limited area [see p. 153G2]. Soviet delegate (Dep. Forgn. Min.) Valerian A. Zorin had indicated May 8 rejection of a May 6 British plan for prohibition of atomic tests. [See p. 148D1]

**Germany.** Reports of U.S. support for creation of a demilitarized zone through central Europe & a partitioned Germany, apparently based on Pres. Eisenhower's May 8 comments on progress toward East-West disarmament, stirred concern in Bonn Govt. circles May 12-14. West German Forgn. Min. Heinrich Von Brentano disclosed May 13 assurances from the U.S. Embassy in Bonn that "the reports are pure speculation." Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, addressing a Christian Dem. Party congress in Bonn May 14, welcomed State Secy. Dulles' opposition, expressed earlier the same day, to any disarmament accord based on continued partition of Germany. [See p. 153G2]

(A communiqué, issued May 9 by Adenauer & British Prime Min. Macmillan at the conclusion of their May 7-9 talks in Bonn, expressed agreement on "the need for NATO to retain an effective deterrent against aggression" by maintaining adequate "land, sea & air forces" for protection of

FOF ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMERS, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

NATO member states. Britain, reportedly under West German pressure to delay reduction of its NATO forces, expressed support for German reunification as "one of [its] main political aims." West Germany agreed to support British proposals for creation of a free trade zone in association with the 6-nation European Economic Community.) [See p. 147B2]

**Warsaw Pact.** A declaration signed May 11 in Potsdam by Czeslaw Wycech, Zdenek Fierlinger & Johannes Dieckmann, presidents, respectively, of the Polish, Czech & East German Parlts., said that "everything must be done to strengthen further the defense power of the Warsaw Treaty Org." The declaration, signed after 2 days of talks among the 3 leaders, said that they considered the present frontiers of East Europe, including the Oder-Neisse line, "final & inviolable." [See pp. 139F1, 130A2]

(Prague radio denied Apr. 26 Austrian & West German press reports that Soviet guided missile bases had been established on Czech territory.)

Soviet Defense Min. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, reviewing Moscow's annual May Day parade, said May 1 that the USSR, faced with "intrigues of reactionary forces," would be forced to increase its army & those of the Warsaw Pact countries. A 178-plane Soviet AF review May 1 included 10 "Bison" heavy intercontinental jet bombers. Norwegian seamen reported May 3 that Soviet naval units, including 35 submarines, had held large-scale maneuvers off Murmansk Apr. 6-24. [See p. 154E1]

●

**NATO.** Lord Ismay of Britain retired as NATO Secy. Gen. May 13 & was replaced May 16 by Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium. Spaak resigned as Belgian Forgn. Min. May 11 & was succeeded by Victor Larock [see p. 147E1]. Maj. Gen. Paul D. Harkins was nominated May 9 by Pres. Eisenhower to succeed Lt. Gen. George W. Read Jr. as commander of NATO land forces in Southeastern Europe [see p. 46E2]. Moscow radio broadcast May 19 a warning to Spain that it risked "atomic retaliation" if it did not reject U.S. moves to incorporate Spain in NATO. [See p. 87B2]

**Nuclear Tests.** British Supply Min. Aubrey Jones confirmed May 17 that the British nuclear device detonated in the Pacific May 15 had been "in the megaton range," hence a hydrogen bomb. Jones disclosed that the explosion, "high in the air," resulted in "insignificant" fallout "even below the point of the burst." Prime Min. Macmillan, who refused to label the blast a hydrogen detonation, told Parlt. May 16 that Britain now would be "in a very much better bargaining position" on nuclear disarmament. Macmillan told Parlt. May 21 that Britain was studying plans to ask for pooling of British & U.S. nuclear weapons data to avoid duplication of tests. [See p. 153B1; Vol. XVI, 234D2]

(British nuclear authorities said May 17 that descriptions of a megaton weapon "clean" from fallout indicated that Britain had exploded the first 2-stage [fission-fusion] bomb. Previous types, including the single-stage [fission] A-bomb and 3-stage [fission-fusion-fission] H-bomb, had produced quantities of radioactive fallout.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 85A2]

(Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, in Ceylon for celebrations marking the 2,500th anniversary of Buddhism, called May 17 for an end to all nuclear tests to save the world from "extinction" [see p. 153D2]. The British Liberal Party Council adopted May 18 a resolution demanding investigation of what it termed Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd's "smear" tactics in labelling anti-nuclear test agitation as Soviet-inspired.) [See p. 139A3]

**Intl. Atomic Agency.** State Secy. John Foster Dulles, appearing before the U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations & Joint Atomic Energy Coms., warned May 10 that Senate rejection of the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency would have a "disastrous effect on the prestige & influence" of the U.S. He expressed doubt that the agency, an outgrowth of Pres. Eisenhower's 1953 "atoms-for-peace" proposals, would survive without U.S. membership. He asserted that U.S. approval of the agency's charter could bring "a dramatic speeding up" of peaceful nuclear development and "a unifying of the now divided world." [See p. 12F3]

The State Dept., in a detailed reply May 11 to 48 questions submitted by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.), urged ratification of the IAEA Charter on these grounds: (a) U.S. participation could induce "strong" Soviet commitment in competition for leadership in peaceful nuclear energy; (b) the USSR, an advanced atomic power, would have little to gain from efforts to "cheat" the IAEA; (c) any atomic information developed without IAEA help would remain in possession of the U.S.; (d) the U.S. would oppose any Chinese Communist effort to join the IAEA & doubted that Red China would seek membership in any group that included Nationalist China. [See Vol. XVI, p. 331F3]

(The State Dept. disclosed May 1 that the USSR & Byelorussian SSR had deposited formal ratification of the IAEA Charter in Washington Apr. 8, followed by Rumania Apr. 12. Guatemalan & Swiss ratifications had been deposited Mar. 29 & Apr. 2, respectively. [See p. 47E3]

Hickenlooper & Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) both senior members of the Senate Forgn. Relations and Joint Atomic Energy Coms., had indicated opposition to U.S. ratification of the IAEA May 3, following a meeting with Pres. Eisenhower. Knowland, however, told reporters that he had "come to no final conclusion" on the question of U.S. membership in the IAEA. [See p. 155C3]

Rear Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, Atomic Energy Comm. chairman, told the Senate Forgn. Relations and Joint Atomic Energy Coms. May 14 that establishment of the IAEA would prevent the world from drifting into a state of "atomic anarchy." Replying to Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.), who contended that the agency would "supplement the war potential" of some nations by increasing their power facilities for munitions production, Strauss warned that without the IAEA, "numerous countries would come to possess atomic materials with little or no control over their use." [See p. 130A2; Vol. XVI, 430E3]

## MIDDLE EAST

**UN Debates Suez.** The UN Security Council met May 20-21 to consider French demands that it challenge Egypt's terms for operation of the Suez Canal. The council adjourned May 21 without taking action after the U.S. & Britain reportedly had dissuaded France from presenting a resolution calling for renewed negotiations on a permanent canal settlement. Council members, in their 2d discussion in a month of the Suez issue, indicated willingness to permit continued trial operation of the canal under Egypt's Apr. 24 Suez declaration. [See pp. 138B1-C2, 131C-F1]

French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau urged the council May 20 to take steps toward reopening negotiations between Egypt & the canal users for "the purpose of settling the Suez Canal question in accordance with the 6 principles" approved by the UN in 1956 [see Vol. XVI, p. 337B1-D3]. Pineau warned that "there is no advantage in giving Egypt the impression that it can settle down to . . . temporary" canal operations & "evade an international agreement without which an atmosphere of security will never be re-established in the Middle East." [See p. 154G1]

(Pineau denied allegations, made May 20 by Omar Loutfi, Egyptian Rep. to UN, that the French demand for a new debate on the Suez question was prompted by "motives of internal policy." French Premier Guy Mollet had offered to resign May 15 rather than permit resumption of French use of the canal. French Pres. René Coty had refused the resignation, which was considered a gesture intended to avert a domestic crisis & make clear that the Mollet Govt. believed itself to have been deserted on the Suez issue by the U.S., Britain & other Western powers. Mollet's resignation May 21 ended Pineau's mandate as Forgn. Min.)

Security Council members stated these views on the Suez question in debate May 20: Loutfi (Egypt)—The Apr. 24 Egyptian Suez declaration was "in accordance with the 6 principles" for canal operation adopted by the Security Council: Sir Pierson Dixon (Britain)—"The Egyptian dec-

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1957 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

laration in its content falls short of the 6 requirements," & "it is for the Egyptian Govt. to remedy that defect." Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines) —"The Egyptian Govt. should be given the time . . . to demonstrate . . . the effectiveness of the safeguard it has imposed upon itself." Arkady A. Sobolev (USSR)—"The Suez problem was in substance settled" by the Apr. 24 Egyptian Suez declaration. [See p. 138F1-C2]

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Security Council pres. for May, summarized council views on the current Suez situation May 21. Lodge's summary, worked out in talks earlier the same day between Pineau & State Secy. John Foster Dulles, made these points: (1) Under the unilateral Egyptian declaration "concern continues to prevail about the insulation of the canal from the politics of any one nation"; (2) Egypt had not formally agreed to World Court jurisdiction over disputes based on the 1888 Constantinople Convention [see p. 86A1]; (3) Egypt had given no indication as to whether it reserved the right to withdraw or amend the Apr. 24 declaration. [See p. 138C1]

**Red Toll Dispute.** The USSR, Poland & Czechoslovakia were reported May 18 to have lodged complaints against Egyptian Suez Authority requirements for payment of all canal tolls in dollars or Swiss francs. They had claimed exemption from toll regulations under an agreement permitting Red vessels to charge tolls to accumulated Soviet trade credits in Egypt. Soviet shipping agents conceded May 19 that a Swiss franc account had been set up to pay Egyptian tolls. [See p. 122G1]

(A "N.Y. Times" dispatch from Cairo reported May 18 that, contrary to previous Western information, Egyptian-Soviet trade relations had been conducted on a cash basis and resulted in favorable Egyptian trade balances with the USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Egypt's 1955-56 Soviet arms purchase was understood to have been carried out apart from commercial Egyptian-Red trade relations.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 242C2-F3]

**Britain Backs Suez Stand.** Govt. supporters overrode Labor opposition & 14 rebel Conservatives to reject a Laborite censure motion on Prime Min. Harold Macmillan's Suez policy by a 308-259 vote in the House of Commons May 16. The vote followed a 2-day foreign affairs debate in which Macmillan asserted May 15 that Britain did not intend to abandon its "great & powerful" interests in the Mid-East. Macmillan, answering attacks by Labor Party leader Hugh Gaitskell & leftwing Laborite Aneuran Bevan, said that the Mid-East crisis had brought greater coordination of U.S. & British policy, strengthening of the Baghdad (METO) Pact & efforts by Arab states to contain Egyptian expansionism. [See p. 154B2]

(Syrian Forgn. Min. Salah el-Bitar, interviewed May 17 in Damascus, hailed Britain's decision to resume shipping through the Suez Canal and urged that Britain take a "revolutionary step" toward new cooperation with the Arab states & resumption of relations with Syria & Egypt.) [See p. 146B-F2]

**Israeli Blockade.** The Egyptian Govt. declared May 17 that it would invoke self-defense rights under the 1888 Suez Convention to ensure that "no Israeli-flag ship will be permitted to pass through the Suez Canal." A statement issued in Cairo by Abdel Kader Hatem, Egyptian Info. Dir., warned that should Israel attempt to test the Egyptian blockade, Egypt would "take whatever measures she deems necessary for the safety of the canal, which is an integral part of her territory." [See p. 154G2]

Israeli UN delegation spokesmen in N.Y. said May 18 that Israel would attempt to send a ship through the canal "in due course" despite the Egyptian blockade threat.

(A Saudi Arabian note to Egypt May 20 reaffirmed Saudi intentions to bar Israeli shipping & naval units from the Gulf of Aqaba. The Saudi note charged that Israeli naval units already were conducting maneuvers in the Gulf. It said that Saudi Arabia would ask UN Security Council intervention if Israeli vessels repeated earlier use of the gulf for shipping to the port of Elath. The note said that Israeli warships could endanger the gulf's pilgrimage route to Mecca.) [See pp. 146B3, 122F2]

**Saud-Faisal Talks.** Kings Saud of Saudi Arabia & Faisal of Iraq, in an obvious reference to attempted Egyptian penetration of Jordan & other Mid-East countries, warned May 18 that no Arab state should "interfere in the private affairs of other Arab countries." A joint communiqué, issued after the conclusion May 17 of talks in Baghdad between Saud & Faisal, obliquely challenged Egypt's pro-Soviet foreign policies, labeling communism, along with Zionism & imperialism, "dangers that threaten Arab stability, independence and power." [See pp. 155B1, 137D3]

The Saudi-Iraqi communiqué, hailed by Jordanian Forgn. Min. Samir el-Rifai May 20 for its stand against "destructive doctrines," also pledged the 2 Arab countries to support policies aimed at (a) strengthening Arab unity, (b) returning Arab refugees to their pre-1948 homes within Israel, (c) preventing Israel from shipping through the Gulf of Aqaba & gaining access to Arab oil, and (d) aiding the Algerian rebel movement.

Iraqi Premier Nuri as-Said told newsmen in Baghdad May 18 that Arab states would have to abandon neutralism and ally with the West or risk being "dominated by Moscow." He warned that Iraq would continue under martial law until Communist activities had been stamped out in neighboring Syria & Jordan. [See pp. 146C2, 130C2]

King Saud, meeting in Baghdad May 16 with Hazza Majali, advisor to King Hussein of Jordan, informed Hussein that he would be willing to visit Amman for talks on Saudi-Jordanian cooperation. Saud, who returned to Saudi Arabia May 17, reportedly agreed during the talks with Majali to increased aid for Jordan. [See p. 154F3]

(Hussein toured former Palestinian areas of Jordan without incident May 21 in his first visit to anti-Govt. parties' strongholds since his move against leftist & nationalist groups. Hussein approved May 17 the death sentences of the first 4 persons to be condemned by military courts for anti-Govt. activities. Former Cabt. Mins. Naim Abdul Hadi & Abdul Kader el-Saleh, arrested May 15, were released by the Govt. May 17.) [See p. 155D1]

(The Soviet Govt. newspaper "Izvestia" denounced May 19 as a "dirty newspaper canard" Jordanian charges of a Soviet-Egyptian-Syrian plot to overthrow the Jordanian & other Mid-East Govts.) [See p. 155C1]

**Eisenhower Doctrine.** James P. Richards, Pres. Eisenhower's special envoy to the Middle East, disclosed May 10 that he had pledged $120 million of the $200 million aid fund available under the Eisenhower Doctrine. Richards, who returned to the U.S. May 8, denied that his mission had tried to "isolate" Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser. However, he made clear that any anti-Nasser move in the Mid-East would be welcomed. [See pp. 145G3-146D1]

The Israeli Govt. announced May 21 its adherence to the Eisenhower Doctrine despite threats by leftwing Mapam & Ahdut Avodah Cabt. Mins. to resign from Premier David Ben-Gurion's Govt. and oppose the issue in the Knesset (Parlt.). The Libyan Govt., in an announcement disclosing that U.S. aid would total $23 million during fiscal 1957-58, revealed that $7 million of the amount had been pledged from Eisenhower Doctrine funds.) [See p. 88A1]

•

**Ngo Visit.** Viet Nam Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem* left the U.S. May 19 after a 14-day state visit and talks with Pres. Eisenhower. Ngo, greeted May 8 in Washington by Pres. Eisenhower, told a joint session of Congress May 9 that U.S. aid had helped to keep Viet Nam free & able "to continue to fight communism." In a joint communiqué issued May 10, Ngo & Mr. Eisenhower cited the "large buildup" of North Korean forces & "continuing Communist subversive capabilities" as the leading dangers to Southeast Asian freedom. Pres. Eisenhower pledged further aid for Viet Nam within U.S. "constitutional processes." Ngo visited New York May 12-15, traveling May 13 to Maryknoll Seminary, a Catholic institution near Ossining, N.Y. where he had spent 2 yrs. of voluntary exile in 1951-53. [See pp. 154E1, 146A2; Vol. XIV, 198E2]

* Although commonly known in the U.S. as 'Diem,' Ngo told reporters in N.Y. May 14 that, according to Oriental usage, 'Ngo' was his surname, 'Dinh Diem' his given names.

## THE PRESIDENT

### Budget Controversy

**Fights for Foreign Aid.** Pres. Eisenhower told Americans in a radio-TV speech from the White House May 21 that his curtailed $3.865 billion mutual security budget was an essential part of "the price of peace." He said he did "not intend" to let the Govt. take the "reckless gamble" of crippling the program "in the false name of 'economy'" because such an act "could mean the loss of peace" & "the loss of freedom."

The President's address was his 2d direct appeal to the public in an effort to halt severe cuts being made in his budget by an economy-minded Congress [see p. 156B1-F3]. Early indications were that Mr. Eisenhower's pleas were having little effect.

The President warned that "in the long term, the ending or the weakening of these [mutual security] programs would vastly increase the risk of war. And—in the immediate sense—it would impose upon us additional defense expenditures many times greater than the total cost of mutual security today." To keep America from being weakened & encircled by Communist domination of free nations, "we must maintain a common worldwide defense," he said, "and we must demonstrate & spread the blessings of liberty. . . ."

Mr. Eisenhower pointed out that defense against communism "cannot be with guns alone" because "the freedom of nations can be menaced not only by guns—but by the poverty that communism can exploit." Poverty & hunger cannot be fought with guns & "deadly ammunition," he said. "Economic stability & progress—essential to any nation's peace & well-being—cannot be assured merely by the firepower of artillery or the speed of jets." U.S. mutual security programs, therefore, "have 3 key purposes": (1) "To help friendly nations equip and support armed forces for their own & our defense"; (2) "to help, in a sustained effort, less advanced countries grow in the strength that can support freedom as their way of life"; (3) "to meet emergencies & special needs affecting our own national security & interests."

Earlier May 21 the President had sent Congress a special message detailing some of his foreign aid requests. Noting that his revised $3.865 billion mutual security budget was $535 million below his January request, Mr. Eisenhower reported that "nearly all of that reduction is made possible" by his proposal to carry over to fiscal 1958 a $500 million saving in the fiscal 1957 military assistance program. [See p. 156D2]

The message to Congress recommended "4 specific changes in existing programs": (1) "Defense assistance programs should be separated from programs for economic development"; (2) "defense assistance should be recognized & treated as an integral part of our own worldwide defense efforts"; (3) "economic development assistance should be provided primarily through loans, on a continuing basis, and related closely to technical assistance"; (4) "needs for specific economic assistance should be met by funds authorized & appropriated specifically for this purpose."

Mr. Eisenhower requested $2.8 billion for defense assistance, including $1.9 billion for military equipment & services and $900 million for defense support. He recommended that "long-term development assistance" to less-developed countries be provided from a development loan fund with an initial appropriation of $500 million for fiscal 1958 & with "capital of $750 million in each of the fiscal years 1959 & 1960." He proposed a $152 million appropriation for the technical cooperation program and urged that the program "be continued on a long-term basis." He asked for $300 million in special assistance funds, including "$100 million to cover already-anticipated requirements & $200 million for reserve and contingencies." (Anticipated "special-assistance" requirements included funds to let the U.S. join other nations & organizations already spending $50 million a year in activities expected to eradicate malaria in 5 years.) The President requested $113 million for "multilateral programs, the program for peaceful use of the atom & the administration of the nonmilitary programs."

Mr. Eisenhower reminded Congress that recent Congressional, Executive Branch & private studies of the mutual security program showed that they: (a) "are essential to the security of the American people & to world peace"; (b) "will continue for some years to come to be indispensable to the attainment of our country's goals in the world"; (c) "strengthen our own defenses"; (d) "advance our own interests through the stimulation & growth of the economies of less-developed countries"; (e) "provide a necessary, powerful weapon with which to meet political & economic crises abroad that endanger our own vital interests."

**Vs. Defense Cuts.** Pres. Eisenhower warned at his press conference May 15 that a prospective House Appropriations Com. cut of $2½ billion in his defense budget would endanger adequate defense and cause "trouble somewhere along the line." He said the Defense Dept. itself had agreed to a $500 million cut but that he could not see how "the committee can go beyond that and find $2 billion in an honest cut." He recalled that he had "been in this business . . . a good many years" but said that "if it is possible to do anything like this, then I am going to be educated again."

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson May 16 attributed "the apparent increase in the size of the defense budget since 1954" to inflation and "bookkeeping changes." He told reporters that "in terms of dollars with 1954 purchasing power, the 1958 budget request of $38.2 billion [in appropriations, not expenditures] would be equivalent to about $33.4 billion, or $1.8 billion less than the 1954 budget of $35.2 billion." [See p. 156C-D3]

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, AF chief of staff & chairman-designate of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, declared in a New York speech May 21 that the defense budget was "a great bargain" because "10% of our gross national product does not seem an excessive price for the security of the other 90%, not to mention American lives." He warned that "cutting our defenses today could lead us to the ultimate in disaster" and recalled that "every time this action has led us into war that we might have prevented if we had been strong." (Twining also denied that "the use of nuclear weapons in small wars will automatically bring about global conflict." He said "powers who want to enlarge the local battle . . . will do so regardless of what weapons we shall be using." But "our intent to employ such weapons will serve as an additional deterrent," he foresaw. "An aggressor will know that we are prepared to use our best weapons, although we still use our force selectively & with discrimination.") [See p. 141E1]

**Cuts Debated.** Demands for drastic reductions in the budget were made in Chicago May 20 at a one-day Action Conf. on Cutting the Budget, which was sponsored by 30 business & professional organizations, including the American Farm Bureau Fed., the American Medical Assn., the American Retail Fed., the U.S. Chamber of Commerce & the Investment Bankers Assn. Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) of the Senate Republican Policy Com., demanding a $3½ billion budget cut, told the conferees he was "beginning to be a little fed up with global do-gooders who want to see us spend the hard-earned tax dollars of American citizens in the support of a world-wide welfare state." He said he was "for foreign aid, but on a more selective basis," and aid recipients "must be in our corner" when "the chips are down." Mutual security, he declared, "means a 2-way street, and I see nothing mutual in aid to Tito, Nehru & Sukarno." [See p. 132E2]

Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.), Herman E. Talmadge (D., Ga.) & Clifford P. Case (R., N.J.) agreed in a CBS-TV discussion May 19 that Pres. Eisenhower's budget (including foreign aid) requests could be cut. O'Mahoney said the Admin. was "neglecting America & taking care of the other nations of the world." Mundt said "the law of diminishing returns has set in" on foreign aid, that "we should switch from a give-away to a loan program, and as far as possible switch from Govt. loans to private loans." Talmadge urged a $5½ billion budget cut, an end to all foreign economic aid & cuts in military aid. Case insisted that for-

eign aid enabled free nations to build a common defense "at a price much less expensive than we would have if we had to do it by ourselves."

Sen. John M. Butler (R., Md.) warned May 19 that Pres. Eisenhower's resumption of military aid to Yugoslavia would "further imperil" his foreign aid program. "Neither Congress nor the American people approve of this unmoral trafficking with the enemy," Butler declared. [See Vol. XVI, p. 221B2, F2, A3]

42 "liberal" House Democrats telegraphed the President May 15 to promise to help stem the "reckless" budget-cutting of "members of your own party," whom the President had supported in the 1956 elections. The telegram urged Mr. Eisenhower to keep Cabinet members from making statements against the budget.

Declarations opposing severe budget cuts were made by the Conf. on Economic Progress May 19, by 59 prominent "liberals" through the Americans for Democratic Action May 19 and by the AFL-CIO Executive Council May 21.

(Joint Internal Revenue Taxation Com. staff experts estimated May 21 that fiscal 1958 Govt. spending would total $73 billion, rather than the $71.8 billion Pres. Eisenhower had budgeted in January. They estimated receipts at $74.3 billion, instead of the $73.6 billion the President had expected, and said the surplus would be $1.3 billion, not Mr. Eisenhower's figure of $1.8 billion.) [See p. 21C1]

•

**Presses for GOP Congress.** Pres. Eisenhower, in a telephoned address May 17 to a regional Midwest Republican conference in Cincinnati, stressed that Republicans "must win" Congress in 1958 "for it is clear that political responsibility can be definitely fixed only when one party controls both the Legislative & Executive branches of our Govt. Then the praise—or the blame—can be fixed & properly adjudged by the people."

Mr. Eisenhower, defending his budget, warned against weakening the U.S. militarily or destroying U.S. leadership in the free world because of "our desire to reduce our own tax burdens." He called for passage of his school construction, civil rights, postal rate increase & other proposals and said that unless Congress acted "soon, the country & our people will be the poorer." After this defense of his budget, demands for budget cuts were made at the conference by Sens. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) & John W. Bricker (R., O.) & by Chrmn. Richard Simpson (Pa.) of the House GOP Congressional Campaign Com. [See p. 156G3]

Pres. Eisenhower was asked at his press conference May 15 whether he intended "to punish those Republicans who are not supporting your program." He replied: "I don't think it is the function of a President of the United States to punish anybody for voting what he believes."

In reply May 15 to a question as to whether he planned to work through such GOP Senators as Clifford Case (N.J.), John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) & Prescott Bush (Conn.), who "have steadfastly supported your program" and thereby "put themselves at times at odds with the Senate Republican leadership," Mr. Eisenhower said: "I don't see how it is possible for any President to work with the Republican group in Congress, the whole Republican group, except through their elected leadership. This doesn't mean that in special cases & for special purposes you don't—but always with the knowledge of the leadership—see people & try to influence them in your direction."

The President explained at his May 22 press conference that "if leadership of Congress is definitely against a project in which I am interested, I am not barred . . . from seeing the individual Senators or Congressmen that I believe are sympathetic & can help, but the point is—you always go first to the leadership and notify them of what you are doing." He reiterated that he would support all Republican Senate & House nominees in the 1958 elections regardless of their voting records but said: "I hope that I will never be accused of being so namby-pamby that I don't have degrees of enthusiasm about people that stand with me & those that stand against me"; "when it comes down to who I am for enthusiastically & who I am for merely because they are Republican, [there] is a very wide difference." [See p. 14D3; Vol. XVI, 389F-G2, 378G2, 341E-F3, 308E-F2]

(The GOP Natl. Com. May 19 issued a report showing that Pres. Eisenhower had won 25 of the U.S.' 26 largest cities in the 1956 election. He had won 17 in 1952.) [See p. 157A1]

**Other Presidential News.** Pres. Eisenhower told reporters May 15 that he thought he had "grown more conservative" since 1952. "I believe in sound fiscal policies, preserving the value of the dollar," he said. "I am absolutely against trifling with our financial integrity, and I believe that all of these [welfare] programs must be studied very, very carefully to see that we are not taking on more of a load than is good for the whole country." But he said he also thought that "in the long run we are sunk" unless "a modern political group" finds "some reasonable solution" to the problems & "needs of the people [of] today, not of 1860." [See p. 140B2]

Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover conferred with Pres. Eisenhower May 15 on long-range savings that could result from proposals of the Hoover Comm. on Govt. Org. Hoover told reporters the savings could reach $5-$6 billion a year, that recommendations so far in effect saved only $500 million annually. Hoover said more than ½ the prospective savings could be made by 4 pending bills: (1) a budget & accounting bill; (2) civil service reorganization legislation; (3) surplus property handling reform; (4) consolidation of the Defense Dept.'s common-use services. (Clarence Francis, national chairman of the Citizens Com. for the Hoover Report, said May 12 that the 4 bills would save $1½ billion. Francis wrote Chrmn. Clarence Cannon [D., Mo.] of the House Appropriations Com. May 20 that the 2 Hoover Comms. already had saved the Govt. at least $2.818 billion.) [See pp. 73G1, 58F3; Vol. XVI, 357A-B1]

Pres. Eisenhower announced May 14 that Sultan Mohammed V of Morocco would visit him in Washington Nov. 25-27 to discuss U.S. bases in Morocco and other matters. [See p. 79E2-A3]

**Personnel.** The appointment of Scott McLeod as Amb. to Ireland was confirmed May 9 by a 60-20 Senate vote (42 R. & 18 D. vs. 20 D.). McLeod was opposed by Senate "liberals" who charged that he had lowered State Dept. morale by unfair attacks on employes' loyalty. The Senate Forgn. Relations Com. had recommended his confirmation May 2 by a narrow 9-6 vote (7 R. & 2 D. vs. 6 D.), with Chrmn. Theodore F. Green (R. I.) against confirmation. [See p. 133B1]

Ambassadorial nominations confirmed by Senate voice vote: May 8—Chas. E. Bohlen to the Philippines (with Sen. Styles Bridges [R., N.H.] shouting "no") [see p. 133C1]; Henry J. Taylor to Switzerland [see p. 132D3]. May 20—Walter P. McConaughy to Burma; Jos. S. Farland to Dominican Republic; Don Carroll Bliss to Ethiopia; Wilson G. Flake to Ghana; Robt. C. Hill to Mexico; Frances E. Willis to Norway.

Appointments: May 8—Rear Adm. Robt. E. Dixon as chief of the Navy's Bur. of Aeronautics. May 9—Michael A. Stepovich, 38, Fairbanks lawyer, as $19,000-a-yr. Gov. of Alaska, making him the territory's first native-born chief officer (confirmed by the Senate May 16). May 17—Earl E. T. Smith, 53, N.Y. investment broker & West Palm Beach resident who headed the Florida GOP Finance Com., as Amb. to Cuba. May 20—Lt. Gen. Thos. Sarsfield Power, 49, as chief of the Strategic Air Command with full general's rank (Lt. Gen. Saml. E. Anderson, director of the Weapons System Evaluation Group, replaced Power as head of AF research & development); Malcolm A. MacIntyre, 49, N.Y. Republican lawyer, as AF Undersecy.

Other Senate confirmations: May 16—Roger Chas. Ernst, 43, as Asst. Interior Secy.; Elmer F. Bennett as Interior Dept. solicitor.

Resignations: May 11—Frank D. Newbury, 76, as Asst. Defense Secy. [see p. 133D1]; Wm. T. Pfeiffer as Amb. to the Dominican Republic. May 14—Arthur Gardner as Amb. to Cuba. May 16—Robt R. Bowie as Asst. State Secy. for Policy Planning.

## LABOR

**AFL-CIO Expels Beck.** Dave Beck, pres. of the Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters, was "removed" as an AFL-CIO Executive Council member & AFL-CIO vice pres. May 20 for "violating the basic trade union law that union funds are a sacred trust, belonging to the members & to be protected & safeguarded for the interests of the

members." His expulsion, subject to appeal to the AFL-CIO convention, was voted unanimously by 25 council members at a meeting at AFL-CIO hq. in Washington May 20. The council's action did not affect Beck's position as Teamsters pres. or his union's affiliation with the AFL-CIO.

The council issued a statement saying: " . . . Beck has been guilty of gross misuse of union funds entrusted to his care. Whether he has violated any laws . . . is not for us to consider. . . . Whether Beck stole the funds or borrowed them, the record shows he took advantage of his position as a trade union official to use money belonging to dues-paying members for his own personal gain and profit. A full record of these charges was presented to [him] . . . prior to this hearing. He does not choose to answer. . . . "

Beck appeared at the meeting before the expulsion vote and insisted that he did not have to answer charges bearing on his indictment for alleged tax violation [see p. 149E1]. To require him to do so, he said, "would appear to violate my rights as an American citizen" and "as a long-standing member of the trade union movement. . . . I am still under subpoena by the McClellan committee before whom, on advice of counsel, I have been unable to testify on these matters [see pp. 149A2, 157G1]. Any answers to charges made here could be readily subpoenaed by that committee." Beck denied that the AFL-CIO council had a right to suspend him or to inquire into charges that "do not relate to malfeasance & maladministration as an officer of the AFL-CIO . . . [or] to events alleged to have occurred at a time when the AFL-CIO constitution was operative." [See p. 111E-G1]

The only charge Beck agreed to explain to the council concerned his profit from selling real estate equities to Theresa Leheney, the widow of his "best friend." Beck said he had not realized that he would profit and on learning that he had done so, had sent Mrs. Leheney a check & explanation. [See p. 157F2-B3]

The AFL-CIO council May 21 elected the Teamsters' Secy.-Treasurer, John F. English, 68, Beck's severest critic in the union, to succeed Beck as council member & AFL-CIO vice pres. [See p. 111D2]

(A King County grand jury convened in Seattle May 20 and was directed by Superior Judge Lloyd W. Shorett "to ascertain the truth or falsity" of charges that "officers of the Teamsters Union have . . . embezzled or stolen hundreds of thousands of dollars of that union.") [See p. 140E3]

**Senate Hearings.** Donald McDonald, bookkeeper for the Western Conf. of Teamsters & its Joint Council Bldg. Assn., told the Select Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Practices May 16 that none of the union money Beck had used for his own purposes had been "advanced as a loan."

McDonald said he had known of no such "loans" until Aug. 1954, when Beck, accused by the Govt. of failing to pay income tax on the money, suddenly gave the building fund a $200,000 repayment. McDonald said Beck subsequently made repayments of $50,000, $20,000 &, "within the last 2 weeks, another $100,000"—or $370,000 in all. [See p. 96F2-E3]

Committee accountant Carmine Bellino reported May 16 that Beck had put "Seattle Post-Intelligencer" editorial writer Nard Jones on the union payroll at $416 a month and "Post-Intelligencer" reporter C. Douglass Welch on the payroll at $208 monthly to write a biography of Beck to be entitled "The Driver's Seat." Bellino said Beck had given $12,987 to the union May 6 to pay back disbursements to the 2 writers.

Beck, recalled to the stand May 16, invoked the 5th Amend. 63 times—raising his use of the amendment before the committee to more than 200. He testified that neither he nor any other Teamsters official had agreed with the Montgomery Ward management during a 1955 proxy fight to vote a union block of stock in the management's favor in return for the right to represent the company's employes. Beck denied that there was anything odd in the fact that the employes had joined the Teamsters the day after the proxy fight was won, although the Teamsters had lost in previous efforts to organize them. (The committee May 17 made public a letter in which John A. Barr, chairman-pres. of Montgomery Ward, denied any such agreement.) [See p. 157F-G3]

Norman Gessert, nephew of Beck's wife, invoked the 5th Amend. 71 times in 21 minutes May 17 in refusing to answer questions about alleged income from the Teamsters & as an alleged front for Beck enterprises. Gessert had been tracked down and subpenaed near Seattle May 15 after months of search. [See pp. 157E3, 140D-E3]

### LABOR STATISTICS

| | Apr. | Mar. | Apr. '56 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civilian labor force¶ | *66,951 | *66,746 | *66,555 |
| Employed† | *64,261 | *63,865 | *63,991 |
| Agricultural† | *5,755 | *5,434 | *6,387 |
| Non-farm§ | *51,628 | *51,369 | *50,848 |
| Manufacturing§ | *16,767 | *16,897 | *16,769 |
| Govt.§ | *7,391 | *7,372 | *7,130 |
| Unemployed† | *2,690 | *2,882 | *2,564 |
| Avg. wkly. mfg. pay§ | $81.80 | $82.21 | $78.99 |
| Avg. wkly. mfg. hrs.§ | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.3 |

* In thousands † Census Bureau § Bureau of Labor Statistics

## OTHER U.S. NEWS

**Politics.** John V. Kenny's 8-yr. rule of New Jersey's key Hudson County Democratic organization was overthrown May 14 when 4 of 5 Kenny-backed Jersey City commissioners were defeated for reelection by an insurgent Democratic slate headed by State Sen. James Francis Murray Jr., 38. Kenny-backed Mayor Bernard J. Berry, the only incumbent to retain his commission seat, was replaced as mayor May 21 by Charles S. Witkowski. . . . A new organization of "liberals" calling themselves "Democrats of Texas" was formed in Austin May 18 for the avowed purpose of wresting the state party machinery from the leadership of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, Gov. Price Daniel & other "conservatives." Mrs. R. D. Randolph, Democratic Natl. Committeewoman, was the chairman of the organizing group, which included newly-elected Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough. [See p. 110B2] . . . GOP Natl. Chrmn. Meade Alcorn charged after conferring with Pres. Eisenhower May 21 that Democrats apparently did not believe in the free enterprise system and had done "their best to destroy it" during the Roosevelt & Truman Admins. [See p. 127F2]

**Atomic Energy.** A symposium on peaceful uses of atomic energy was attended at Brookhaven (N.Y.) Natl. Laboratory May 13-17 by nearly 200 Govt. officials & scientists of the U.S. & 20 Latin American republics. . . . The Texas Atomic Energy Research Foundation (formed Apr. 10 by 11 utilities) & Gen. Dynamics Corp.'s Gen. Atomic Div. announced May 9 that they were sponsoring jointly a $10 million 4-yr. program of research in using a controlled thermonuclear (hydrogen) reaction to produce electric power. The work was being done at Gen. Atomic's new San Diego laboratory. . . . Fed. Dist. Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy made a secret decision in Washington Apr. 19 on Jerome S. Spevack's request for an injunction to prevent the Atomic Energy Comm. from making public information about his process for producing heavy water & deuterium. Spevack had applied for a patent on his invention in 1950, and the AEC had ordered him to keep all information about the process secret. Spevack said the AEC had canceled the secrecy order Feb. 1 and planned to make the information public, thereby making it impossible for him to get foreign patents. (Fed. Dist. Judge David N. Edelstein refused in New York Apr. 23 to allow Dr. Otto Halpern, Viennese-born physicist, to sue the Govt. for compensation for an invention "whereby an object may escape detection and observation by radar" because security required that the invention be kept secret. Halpern had demanded damages because of the 12-yr. secrecy order & because the Govt. had revealed the secret to allies. Edelstein said Halpern could sue when the invention was declassified.)

●

Harry Lev was given a 9-mo. jail sentence & fined $5,000 by Fed. Dist. Judge Irving R. Kaufman in New York May 15 for conspiracy to defraud the Govt. on military cap contracts. Sentences imposed on his co-defendants: Marvin Rubin, 15 mos. & $1,000 fine (plus an additional 15 mos. to run concurrently for bribing a Govt. inspector); Raymond Wool, 18 mos., $1,000; Maurice Ades, suspended sentence, 2 yrs. probation, $1,500; Mrs. Mella Hort, suspended sentence, 2 yrs. probation, $1,500. [See p. 142C2] . . . William Langley, Multnomah County

(Portland), Ore. district attorney convicted of failing to prosecute gamblers, was ordered removed from office & fined $100 by State Circuit Judge Frank J. Lonergan May 7, but the judgment was stayed pending an appeal to the Oregon Supreme Court. [See p. 149B2] . . . **New Jersey's** GOP-controlled State Legislature May 6 directed the State Law Enforcement Council to investigate alleged "undue delays" by State Atty. Gen. Grover C. Richman Jr. & State Banking & Insurance Comm. Charles R. Howell in inquiries into charges that (a) ex-vice pres. William H. Croland of the C. J. Simonds Insurance Co. of Newark had paid $164,000 in kickbacks to Teamsters Union officials and (b) ex-pres. John R. Cooney of the Loyalty Insurance Group had spent $550,000 of company funds without proper authority. . . . **Wiretap evidence** was ruled permissible in federal courts provided it was obtained not by federal officials but by local authorities under state court order, the U.S. Court of Appeals held in New York May 8. The court said, however, that state officials violated federal law when they revealed the contents of tapped phone conversations. The decision was in the case of Salvatore Benanti, 26, who was convicted of bootlegging on the basis of wiretap evidence. (The N.J. Supreme Court ruled May 20 that the state law against wiretapping barred "public prosecutors" and "any other official charged with law enforcement" from tapping phones.) [See p. 134E-G2; Vol. XVI, 328G2, 64E3]

**Foreign aid** expenditures of the U.S. since the end of World War II exceeded $62 billion, according to a Commerce Dept. report May 5. The total for 1956 was $4.9 billion (up $350 million over 1955) and included $2.672 billion in military aid. The non-military aid to Asia included $294 million to Korea (up $25 million over 1955), $266 million to Viet Nam (up $30 million), $118 million to India (up slightly), $115 million to Pakistan (up $88 million), $111 million to Natl. China (up slightly) & $8 million to Japan. [See p. 142G1] . . . **Daughters of the American Revolution's** 66th Continental Congress, held in Washington Apr. 15-19, adopted resolutions (a) opposing federal aid to education "in whatever guise," (b) urging Congress to reject all pending civil-rights legislation, (c) urging continuation of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act without change, (d) demanding that the U.S. quit the UN if Red China were admitted, (e) demanding loyalty oaths for all school teachers & administrators, (f) opposing U.S. ratification of the statute for an Intl. Atomic Energy Agency. Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) told the delegates Apr. 15 that "the friends of freedom" should have sent the Hungarian rebels "bazookas and grenades rather than . . . resolutions of sympathy." [See pp. 156C2, 125A-B1] . . . **477,966 civilians** were employed by the U.S. Govt. overseas, the "N.Y. Times" reported Apr. 30. These included 34,705 U.S. citizens & 373,-118 non-U.S. citizens employed in other countries and 53,793 citizens & 16,350 aliens in U.S. territories and possessions. The greatest number, 371,774 (including 273,044 foreign nationals), were Defense Dept. employes.

## FOREIGN

**France.** Premier Guy Mollet, 55, a Socialist in power since Feb. 1, 1956 (longest tenure of any post-World War II French Premier), & his Cabt. offered their resignations to French Pres. René Coty May 21 after the Natl. Assembly in Paris had voted 250-213 against a tax-increase bill that was part of Mollet's program to raise more Algerian war revenues & check France's foreign trade deficit. Communists, Radicals, extreme Rightists & conservative Independents opposed the Govt. for various reasons on the test of confidence. (French Pres. Coty visited Rome May 9-13 and called on the Pope May 13.) [See pp. 159D2, 30G3; Vol. XVI, 47A1]

**Italy.** The Italian Cabt. was reorganized May 19 with Sen. Adone Zoli, 69, as Premier of a Christian Dem. regime following the resignation May 6 of Premier Antonio Segni & his coalition Cabt., in power since July 6, 1955. Segni's regime fell when Vice Premier Giuseppe Saragat & 3 other Social Dems. (right-wing Socialists) withdrew from the Cabt. (Saragat's group had expressed dissatisfaction over many Christian Dem. demands for a stronger Italian role in NATO. The Right-wing Socialists also were in the midst of negotiations with Pietro Nenni's Left Socialists on a reunion of the 2 Socialist factions.)

The Zoli Cabt., sworn in May 19, was Italy's 18th since the overthrow of Benito Mussolini in July, 1943. Members of the Cabt.—all Christian Dems. except for Forgn. Trade Min. Guido Carli, an independent: **Premier & Budget Min.**—Zoli; **Vice Premier & Forgn. Min.**—Giuseppe Pella; **Min. Without Portfolio & Pres. of the Southern Italy Relief Fund Com.**—Pietro Campilli; **Min. Without Portfolio for Admin. Reform**—Mario Zotta; **Min. Without Portfolio for Govt.-Parlt. Relations**—Rinaldo Del Bo; **Interior**—Fernando Tambroni; **Justice & Constitutional Coordination**—Guido Gonella; **Finance**—Giulio Andreotti; **Treasury**—Giuseppe Medici; **Defense**—Paolo Emilio Taviani; **Public Instruction**—Aldo Moro; **Public Works**—Giuseppe Togni; **Agri.**—Emilio Colombo; **Transport**—Armando Angelini; **Post & Telecommunications**—Bernardo Mattarella; **Industry**—Silvio Gava; **Labor & Social Welfare**—Luigi Gui; **Forgn. Trade**—Carli; **Merchant Marine**—Gennaro Cassiani; **State Participations**—Giorgio Bo.

**Haiti.** The Haitian Executive Council was dissolved May 21 and the Army, headed by Chief of Staff (Brig. Gen.) Leon Cantave, took over the Govt. after a proclamation that Cantave planned to call a convention to choose a provisional president. Cantave's order came after a general strike in Port-au-Prince had shut down all but essential services. He had been ordered by the council to surrender his post May 20 after he had refused to oust a committee of public safety in St. Marc that had refused to recognize the council's authority. Unrest had marked the 7-man Council's rule because they reputedly favored the presidential candidacies of Prof. Daniel Fignole, 43, a union leader, & Louis Dejoie, 61, wealthy planter, for a June 16 election. (The council originally comprised 10 members. 3 quit Apr. 26.) 2 anti-Govt. demonstrators were killed by police in Port-au-Prince May 18. Civil liberties were suspended May 16, public demonstrations banned and heavy fines imposed on newspapers & radio stations permitting publication or broadcasting of material inciting to revolt. Those actions followed widespread rioting May 14—voter registration day. [See p. 135D1]

## CHURCH & SCHOOL

**Presbyterian** Church of N. Amer. & the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. reported May 10 & 18, respectively, that their presbyteries had voted in polls the past year in favor of merger. The merger plan was ratified by the U.S.A. church's assembly in Omaha May 20. [See pp. 69B2, 142E1] . . . **Rev. Victor K. Wrigley,** unfrocked for heresy in 1955, was reinstated as a minister of the United Lutheran Church of America by its Northwest Synod meeting May 21 in Appleton, Wis. [See Vol. XV, p. 395C3] . . . **Protestant Episcopal** diocese of N.Y. voted May 14 to let women serve as church wardens & vestrymen. . . . **Rev. Dr. Billy Graham,** 38, Protestant evangelist, opened a revival campaign in Madison Sq. Garden, New York May 15 (to continue through June 30). [See p. 92G2]

**Maryland** Ct. of Appeals ruled May 10, in the case of white parents contesting racial desegregation of pupils in Howard Co. (Md.) public schools, that it had no authority to override the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision. [See Vol. XVI, p. 437G3, 84F1] . . . **Pittsburgh** U. formally installed Dr. Edward Harold Litchfield as chancellor May 11. [See Vol. XVI, p. 446B2] . . . **Consolidated U. of North Carolina** inaugurated Dr. William Clyde Friday, 36, as president May 8. [See Vol. XVI, p. 446G1]

## OBITUARIES

**Nell V. Beeby,** 60, "Amer. Journal of Nursing" ed. since 1948; May 17 in New York.

**Dr. Arthur Fisher Bentley,** 86, political scientist, author "Process of Govt.," "Relativity in Man & Society," "Behavior, Knowledge, Fact"; May 21 in Paoli, Ind.

**Prof. Karl Friedrich Bonhoeffer,** 58, dir. Max Planck Inst. for Physical Chemistry since 1948, discoverer of 2 forms of hydrogen (his brothers, Dietrich & Karl, were executed in connection with 1944 Hitler assassination plot); death in Goettingen reported May 20. [See Vol. IV, p. 290G]

**Dr. Haven Emerson,** 82, ex-NYC Health Comm., prof. emeritus of Public Health Practice at Columbia U. School of Public Health, Amer. Public Health Assn. head 1933-34; May 21, Greenport, N. Y.

**Dick Irvin,** 64, Natl. Hockey League coach 1931-56 at Toronto, Montreal, Chicago; May 16 in Montreal.

**T. Blake Kennedy,** 83, U.S. Dist. Judge for Wyoming 1921-55 who pre-

sided over Teapot Dome trial of Interior Secy. Albert B. Fall; May 21 in Cheyenne, Wyo.

**Gilbert Murray,** 91, Oxford U. prof. of Greek 1908-36 known for verse translations of classic Greek dramas, League of Nations Union pres. 1923-38; May 20 in Oxford, Eng.

**Thanguthuri Prakasam,** 88, Andhra State Chief Min. 1953-54, ex-Premier of Madras; May 20 in Hyderabad, India of sunstroke.

**Erwin Rudolph,** 63, world pocket billiards champion 1926, '30, '33-34; May 19 in Sayre, Pa.

**Rollin B. Sanford,** 82, U.S. Rep. (R., N.Y.) 1915-21; May 16 in Albany after he accidentally stepped into path of car driven by his wife.

**Penrhyn (Stanley Adamson) Stanlaws,** 80, Scottish-born portrait painter, creator of Stanlaws Girl for magazine covers & movie ads; May 19 in Los Angeles of fatal burns after falling asleep while smoking in a chair.

**Charles Frederick Weller,** 86, founder World Fellowship of Faiths, Playground & Recreation Assn. of Amer.; May 16 in Dunn, N.C.

**Sir Geoffrey Whiskard,** 70, British High Comm. to Australia 1936-41, World War II Works Ministry Secy.; May 19 in Mildenhall, Eng.

**Dr. Werner Wolf,** 53, German-born chrmn. of Bard College Psychology Dept., author; May 18 in N.Y. (heart attack).

## SPORTS

### Winners

**Auto racing:** Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina, driving a Maserati, won the Monaco Grand Prix in Monte Carlo May 19 [see p. 103G2]. Carroll Shelby of Dallas, driving a Maserati, won the Sports Car Club of Amer. natl. championship race in Cumberland, Md. May 19. (Keith Andrews, 36, of Colorado Springs was killed in an accident May 15 during a practice run for the Meml. Day classic at Indianapolis Speedway. Louis Chiron of Monaco was named pres. of a racing drivers' association [Intl. Union of Pro. Pilots] formed in Monte Carlo May 20 to promote safety precautions in the staging of races.) [See p. 160D2] . . . **Golf:** E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of St. Louis won the Sam Snead Golf Festival in White Sulphur Springs, Va. May 19, for $2,300. [See p. 160G1] . . . **Horse racing:** Wheatley Stable's Bold Ruler, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $113,800 Preakness Stakes at Pimlico (Baltimore) May 18. Iron Liege was 2d, Inside Tract 3d [see p. 152E-F1]. Mrs. Ethel D. Jacobs' Paper Tiger, Conn McCreary up, won the $58,600 Lincoln Special at Lincoln (R. I.) Downs May 20, for $41,-100. Llangollen Farm's Porterhouse, Johnny Longden up, won the $55,900 Los Angeles Handicap at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.) May 18. [See p. 120A2] . . . **Rowing:** Cornell won the Eastern Assn. of Rowing Colleges (Rowe Cup) championship at Princeton, N.J. May 18. [See p. 160A2] . . . **Tennis** May 19: Herb Flam of Beverly Hills, Calif. won men's singles, Yola Ramirez of Mexico women's singles in the Count of Godo tourney in Barcelona; Lew Hoad won men's singles, Vera Puzejova of Czechoslovakia women's singles in the Austrian intl. tourney in Vienna. [See p. 152A2] . . . **Track & field:** Kansas won the Big 7 Conf. outdoor title in Lincoln, Nebr. and USC the Pacific Coast Conf. outdoor title in Eugene, Ore. May 18. John J. Kelley of Groton, Conn. retained the AAU marathon championship May 19 in a race ending in Yonkers, N.Y. [See p. 135B3]

•

**Hank Bauer,** 34, N.Y. Yankee outfielder, was charged with felonious assault in New York May 21 on a complaint by Edwin Jones, 42, New York delicatessen owner, who contended that Bauer had attacked him at the Copacabana nightclub May 16. Bauer denied the charge. . . . **Cleveland Indians** May 20 signed firstbaseman Ed Robinson, 36, recently released by Detroit, and sold pitcher Art Houtteman, 29, to Baltimore. [See Vol. XVI, p. 408D2; XIII, 220A]

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Child Rescued.** Benjamin Kent Hooper Jr., 7, was rescued May 7 from the bottom of a dry well in the backyard of his family's Manorville, N.Y. home. He had fallen into the 21-ft. pit nearly 24 hours earlier in an attempt to leap over it. Oxygen pumped into a tube threaded through loose sand that sifted over him was credited with saving his life.

**Other Accidents & Disasters.** 100 persons were reported May 17 by Peiping radio to have been drowned Apr. 26 when a Yangtze river boat burned & sank at Wuhan, China. . . . 37 persons were killed by a tornado in suburban Kansas City, Mo. May 20. Tornadoes struck other parts of Missouri May 21 and killed 13 persons, 7 of them in Fremont. 21 persons died May 16 in a tornado at Silverton, Tex. Cloudbursts and hailstorms in Oklahoma May 14-18 caused flooding of the Cimarron & Arkansas Rivers and took 10 lives. [See p. 160A3]

**Crime.** Paroled sex-offender George J. Davies, 38, of Thomaston, Conn. confessed to police May 19 that he had stabbed Brenda Jane Doucette, 8, to death with a screwdriver when she resisted his advances [see p. 160E3]. Davies also confessed May 22 that he had killed Gaetane Boivin, 16, of Waterbury, Conn. in the same manner May 9. Miss Boivin's body was discovered May 21. . . . Stephen Angulalik, Eskimo trader charged with the knife murder Jan. 1 of Otoetuk, another Eskimo, was acquitted May 17 in Cambridge Bay in the Canadian Arctic circle. Witnesses had testified they were unable, because of darkness, to see the actual killing. [See p. 104D2] . . . Caroline Horne, 19, was arrested May 16 in Savannah, Ga., for the fatal shooting earlier that day of her husband, Clarence, 24, a premedical student at Armstrong College. The couple had been discussing a divorce. . . . Ex-convict Michael Salvi confessed to police in Morristown, N.J. May 17 that he had fatally shot Mrs. Joan W. Vecchio, 23, who was married to another man but whom he wished to marry. . . . Robert Polk, 25, who had escaped with 4 other prisoners from the county jail in Kansas City, Mo. May 19, was killed May 20 in a gun battle with police in a Kansas City hotel basement. The 3 other escapees had been captured earlier. . . . 3 prisoners at the Buford, Ga. rock quarry prison succeeded in breaking their legs with sledge hammers May 21, apparently to escape work. 2 of the prisoners had also broken their legs last year. Prison authorities said there had been no complaints about ill-treatment. [See Vol. XVI, p. 264A3]

•

**Spirit of St. Louis II,** an F-100F Super Sabrejet piloted by USAF Maj. Robinson Risner, 32, set an unofficial speed record of 6 hr. 38 min. from McGuire AF base, N.J. to Le Bourget Airport, Paris, May 21. The flight marked the 30th anniversary of Charles Lindbergh's 1927 trans-Atlantic crossing. . . . **Princess Josephine Charlotte,** 29, and Prince Jean, 36, heir to the throne of Luxembourg, became parents of twins, Jean Felix Marie Guillaume & Margaretha Antonia Marie Félicité, May 14 in Luxembourg. [See Vol. XVI, p. 164F3]

**Divorced:** Actress Joanne Dru, 35, from actor John Ireland, 42; May 16 in Hollywood. [See Vol. IX, p. 280M] . . . Chanteuse Edith Piaf (Gassion), 41, from French songwriter Jacques Pills, 48; May 16 in Paris. . . . TV actor-director Jack Randolph Webb, 37, from actress Dorothy Towne, 27; May 14 in Los Angeles.

**Birthday:** Philosopher Bertrand Russell was 85 May 18.

### NEW BOOKS

**The Day Christ Died.** By Jim Bishop. Account of Jesus' death, partly imagined & partly reconstructed from biblical accounts. Lit. Guild May choice. May 15. (Harper, 336 pp., $3.95)*

**The Lady.** By Conrad Richter. Young boy is adopted by woman who plays large part in New Mexican sheep- vs. cattle-raising controversy. May 20. (Knopf, 191 pp., $3)*

**Radiation:** What It Is and How It Affects You. By Jack Schubert and Ralph E. Lapp. Atomic scientists ask that nuclear tests be halted until it can be shown how much pollution the atmosphere can bear. May 17. (Viking, 314 pp., $3.95)†

**The Spiral Road.** By Jan de Hartog. Dutch physician joins East Indies health service, where he finds other citizens in varying stages of depravity. Apr. 3. (Harper, 365 pp., $4.95)*

**Tides of Crisis:** A Primer of Foreign Relations. By A. A. Berle Jr. Ex-U.S. Asst. State Secy. sees world war less imminent because of destructive potential of atomic weapons. May 16. (Reynal, 328 pp., $4)†

**The Town.** By William Faulkner. Incursions made by rapacious Snopes family into Jefferson, Miss. May 7. (Random House, 371 pp., $3.95)†

**The Trumpet Shall Sound.** By H. M. Tomlinson. Life of English family during last year of World War II. Apr. 4. (Random House, 239 pp., $3.50)*

**The Turn of the Tide, 1939-43:** A History of the War Years Based on the Diaries of Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke (Chief of Imperial Gen. Staff). By Arthur Bryant. Commander of BEF at Dunkirk discusses various strategies of Churchill, Eisenhower & Marshall. May 20. (Doubleday, 624 pp., $6.95)†

* Fiction † Non-fiction